

# 4 KILLED, 9 HURT TO RUSH U. S. TROOPS ACROSS SEAS REGARDLESS OF FITNESS ACCORDING TO LONDON OFFICE

## MRS. LONDON OF NEW YORK AND TWO DAUGHTERS DIE FROM SHELLS

SHELLING OF CAPITAL RESUMED THIS MORNING AT 10:10 O'CLOCK — AIR RAIDS KEEP CITY ON QUI VIVE BUT LITTLE DAMAGE RESULTS.

Paris, April 2—The eighth long range bombardment of Paris began at 10:10 o'clock today when a projectile exploded in the region of the city. Four persons were killed and nine were wounded yesterday by shells from the long range cannon.

An air raid warning was sounded at 3:15 this morning. Anti-aircraft guns began to fire immediately and a continuous curtain of fire was placed around the capital. At 4:25 it was announced that all danger was over.

The night was calm and the moon gleamed fitfully through the light and heavy clouds, amid which glided the twinkling lights of the French aeroplanes defending Paris.

Further identifications of dead show that three members of the Landon family of New York, who had been living in Paris, were killed on Good Friday when a shell from the long range German gun struck a church. They were Mrs. Mary G. Landon, wife of Edward H. Landon of New York, and his daughters, Mrs. Lucy Landon Speed, wife of Capt. Ralph Speed of the British army service corps, and Miss Ruth Landon.

New York, April 2—Edward H. Landon, whose wife and two daughters were killed in Paris when a shell from a long range German gun struck a church there on Good Friday, was a resident of New York at the time since the war started. The family is prominent socially in New York and Paris. Mr. Landon is a brother of H. H. Landon, a New York attorney. Mrs. Landon was Miss Mary Grinnell.

Mrs. Edward H. Landon was a niece of Levi P. Morton, former vice president of the United States and once governor of New York.

The Landon family here has received a cablegram telling of the death of Mrs. Landon and Mrs. Speed and saying Miss Ruth Landon was missing.

## HUN SHELL HIT PREMIER'S AUTO

Paris, April 2—Premier Clemenceau while making his daily visit to the front yesterday ventured so near the front line that his automobile was shelled by a German shell. The Premier returned to Paris enthusiastic and full of confidence in the favorable issue of the present battle.

## M'CORMICK BILL GIVES BUSINESS MAN LONGER TIME

Washington, April 2—Payment of income and excess profit taxes in two installments instead of one as now required is provided in a bill introduced today by Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois. Mr. McCormick calculated that under the present law business men would be required to pay into the treasury \$1,202,000,000 by July 1 besides subscribing to the \$3,000,000,000 Liberty loan. He said business men had expressed doubt as to the ability of the country to meet such financial demands.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper already has ruled that under the present law deferred payments may not be made and that if payments are made in installments the part payment must be made in advance.

## 8 HOUR DAY CELEBRATED.

Haelton, Pa., April 1—The anthracite mines of the Lehigh coal field were idle today in observance of the anniversary of the granting of the eight hour day.

The wages of \$3,500 offered by a New York club to the man who completed a walk of 15,000 miles was won by W. S. Chapman, 72 years old, who finished up in Chicago. He started in March, 1914.

## IDENTIFY ROTHENBERG SLAYER OF GAMBLER

New York, April 2—In an effort to obtain further details of the ramifications of an alleged gambling feud in New York officials from the district attorney's office questioned today Morris Rothenberg, waiter and bar tender, who was arrested late last night charged with killing Harry Cohen, a notorious gambler and burglar.

Cohen was shot in the hallway of his apartment house on the upper West Side yesterday morning and a half after he had telephoned to James E. Smith, assistant district attorney, and promised to give testimony against several men "higher up" in a gambling ring.

Cohen's murder on the eve of his promised disclosures bears a close resemblance to the sensational Rosenburg murder here in 1912 for which Charles Becker, police lieutenant, and four gunmen were electrocuted. The facts, so far as known, however, do not implicate the police, officials say, and the murder has more of the appearance of a private quarrel.

Rothenberg was identified as the man who shot Cohen by Joseph Edgerly, negro elevator attendant at the apartment house, according to the police.

## MAN WHO FIGURED IN BIG NUMBER OF LAW TANGLES DIES

New Milford, April 2—Dr. David W. Knowles, aged 51, a retired dentist, whose ideas of sanitation and hygiene almost continually for a time brought him into conflict with the humane society and the health officers, and who probably had had more law suits than any other person in this part of the state, died during last night of pneumonia. Many of his suits were over property and it was claimed that owing to his controversies his father's estate had never been settled. Clashes with the humane society were over his housing cattle, and with the health officers over care of his daughter's children, the latter finally being taken to a home.

Some years ago a son, claiming to be an intruder, shot and killed a man named Waters. For this he was given a nominal sentence as the defense was that of trespass. This son has since died.

Dr. Knowles' wife died some months ago and he had lived alone. Passers-by last night heard the doctor calling, and entering, found him sick. He was taken to a neighbor's house, where he died.

## SHOWS GREAT CLOSING DOWN OF FACTORIES

Amsterdam, March 2—A leading German manufacturer, writing in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says: "Out of 1,700 spinning and weaving mills only 70 are still running at high pressure, while in the steel and shoe industry 1,400 factories have been amalgamated into 300. In the oil industry 15 factories working at high pressure have been turned out of 720 works previously existing. In the silk industry the number of spindles has been reduced from 45,000 to 2,500."

Commenting on this letter, the Tagblatt remarks: "This shows for the first time in statistics the great extent to which the closing down of factories has taken place in Germany."

## OUR ARMY ACTION HAILED BY PRESS

London, April 2—The April decision to place American units in brigades with French and British battalions for immediate participation in the fighting on the western front is greeted by the morning newspapers as a historic action. The Daily Telegraph in its comment says:

"The part played by President Wilson in the deliberations which ended in the decision will not be forgotten by those peoples of Europe which already owe so much to his strong and resourceful statesmanship."

Amsterdam, April 2—To encourage matrimony, the food authorities at Bonn, Prussia, have offered to each couple which marries and settles in the town the following prize: Thirty pounds of potatoes, two pounds of coffee substitute, two pounds of flour, two pounds of oatmeal, five pounds of sugar, two pounds of fat, and ten eggs.

## DRAFTED MEN ARRIVE AT CAMP DEVENS

Ayer, Mass., March 29—Supplementary draft quotas from Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island arrived by special train at Camp Devens today. The total ordered to report was 2,710 men, of which Massachusetts furnished 2,058, Maine 340 and Rhode Island 307. These were assigned to the depot brigade and their physical examinations were begun under a system that officers hoped would hasten the discovery of any who might be physically unfit.

## INVENTS 90 MILE GUN.

Lisbon, April 2—Benito Caeiro, a Portuguese engineer, is said by the Oculo to have invented a gun that will throw a shell 90 miles.

## PRO-GERMANS IN OHIO ARE MADE KISS FLAG

Columbus, O., April 2—Growing activity against pro-Germanism was marked in Ohio by work of volunteer vigilance committees in half a dozen cities last night.

In Fremont Fred Kolbe, tailor, was rescued from a mob by the police. Lynching was threatened when he refused to kiss the American flag, the police arriving in time to save him.

Frederick Bollman, editor of a German paper and numerous others were made to publicly show evidence of their patriotism.

More than 100 steel mill employees took William Zerbe, one of their number, to the public square in Canton and forced him to salute and kiss the colors after alleged unpatriotic remarks.

Three hundred persons in 60 automobiles visited 30 homes of alleged pro-Germans in the Coschton neighborhood and compelled heads of families to denounce the Kaiser and to salute and kiss the flag. Doors were broken in at several homes and a fire company was called to aid in getting one family out. A patrol car of police officers tried unsuccessfully to break up the mob.

At a meeting last night the Columbus board of education ordered teaching of German in all city schools to be stopped at once.

## RUMANIA AGREES TO WITHDRAWAL OF HER FORCES

Moscow, Sunday, March 31 — (By the Associated Press)—The treaty between Russia and Rumania, now completed, provides that Rumania shall evacuate immediately the strategic points near the mouth of the Danube and shall withdraw her troops from Bessarabia within two months. All the evacuated places shall be occupied immediately by Russian troops. After the expiration of two months, however, a Rumanian detachment of 10,000 men will be permitted to remain in Bessarabia to guard railroad stations. The police of Bessarabia will be attended to by local militia.

Rumanians arrested in Russia will be exchanged for Russian revolutionary soldiers arrested in Rumania. An undertaking is made by Rumania not to take offensive action against the Russian republic and to assist the Russian republic in such action as the federation if such action is begun by other powers.

Russia pledges to Rumania the surplus of grain in Bessarabia after the population and the Russian troops have been supplied. Rumania reserves the right to purchase provisions necessary to feed the Rumanian population in Russia. For the benefit of Rumania, Russia will re-establish the depots organized by the Allies for feeding Rumanian people.

## 250,000 TONS OF SHIPS FOR U. S.

Tokyo, Wednesday, March 27—(By the Associated Press)—The amount of tonnage to be turned over to the United States by Japan under the arrangement made by the Japanese Shipping Commission is estimated by the press at about 250,000. Of this, 150,000 tons will be provided by the government and the rest by ship builders in exchange for American steel.

## GEN. DUPONT TO SUCCEED WILLIAMS

New York, April 2—Gen. T. Coleman du Pont has been elected president of the industrial finance corporation to succeed Clarke Williams, resigned. Mr. Williams soon will sail for France to undertake important war work with the American troops on the western front, it was announced here today.

## SERVICE SECTION ORGANIZED BY U. S.

Washington, April 2—Organization of an industrial service section of the signal corps in charge of Chas. P. Nell, United States Commissioner of Labor, was announced today by the War Department. The section completes the Department's program of creating in each important procuring bureau an organization for obtaining satisfactory relations between employees and employers in work for the army.

## MILK WAGON HIT BY SWITCH ENGINE

New Britain, April 2—Carl Landwehr, a milk dealer, drove upon the Stanley street railroad crossing in front of a switch engine at 2 o'clock this morning. He is at the hospital with a compound fracture of the left leg but is expected to recover. His horse was so severely injured it was shot by a policeman. The wagon was smashed.

## MAY MERGE ALL EXPRESS FIRMS

Washington, April 2—Merging of the express companies under a new corporation, to operate them as a unit and work out a basis for distribution of profits, is under consideration between the railroad administration and representatives of the companies.

## Soldiers Will Be Mixed With British and French Units.

## WILL DOUBLE MAN POWER DELIVERY

Americans Will Replace Men Lost in Armies of Our Allies.

Washington, April 2—Announcement from London that American army units are to be brigaded with British and French organizations was interpreted by army officers here today as indicating the United States government is ready to thrust aside all question of national pride in placing American man power at the immediate disposal of the Allies.

The plan was decided on at conferences by Secretary Baker and Gen. Bliss and Pershing and British and French officials.

Details of the method to be followed presumably will be arranged by Gen. Pershing. There was every indication that American troops now in training here are to be rushed across regardless of their proficiency. The British statement carefully notes that the national aspect of Gen. Pershing's army is not to be impaired. The building up of that purely American war machine will proceed as rapidly as possible. To supplement that effort, however, other American units will be fed to the front through the French and British lines to meet the present emergency.

"Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces," the British statement said, "are now being completed."

This was regarded here as an indication that the full extent of British troop ship capacity is to be devoted to taking forward American units and insures, it is said, the early delivery in Europe of at least double the American man power that could have been forwarded in the same time otherwise.

It was noted that the statement pointed out that the American forces merged with the British and French are to be withdrawn when their training is completed and "Gen. Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American army."

Whatever efforts may be made to keep a purely American unit in a veteran division of one of the other armies, officers say the exigencies of conflict and the problem of replacing losses will lead to the creation ultimately of composite battalions rather than of divisions, composed of French and American or British and American units. A complete merging of the men is as certain, it is believed, as is the complete merging of the regular army, national army and national guard units in the American army. There is no practical way to avoid it, the officers say, without reducing the efficiency of the entire force.

## FEDERAL AGENTS CAPTURE THIEVES

Hartford, April 2—As a result of a raid in East Hartford yesterday by federal officers, railroad detectives, the state police and the East Hartford police, seven men have been arrested under federal warrants for breaking into and robbing freight cars in the East Hartford yards of goods in interstate shipment. Two or three other men have been held by the East Hartford police as a result of the raid, which was made with search warrants. A wagon load of stolen goods was found in the homes of some of the men arrested.

The United States court room was littered today with a large number of shirts, shoes, hams, bacon and bottles of whiskey which had been taken from the freight cars by thieves.

The men who were given a hearing this afternoon by United States Commissioner Richard F. Carroll are Joseph Hoar, 47 Green street; Joseph Fallon, 49 Linden street; John Anderson, 47 Linden street; Edward S. Vangasbeek, 41 Clinton street; John H. Carpenter, 99 Burnside avenue; William W. Kleithlein, 14 Lewis street, all of East Hartford, and William Fitzgerald of 28 Union place, Hartford.

## 273 AEROPLANES LOST TO ENEMY

London, April 2—How necessary the rapid building of aeroplanes is can be gathered from the official reports of losses on all battle fronts during February. These totaled 361, of which 268 fell on the western front, 85 in Italy, four in Palestine, three in Macedonia and one in Mesopotamia.

The Allies report that 273 German and Austrian machines were brought to earth by Entente airmen while the German headquarters claim to have brought down 88 Allied machines on the various fronts.

Losses for December on the western front and Italian front alone were 390.

# German Drive Has Lost Its Punch And Lines Change Little

OPPOSING ARMIES DIGGING IN ROUND MONTDIDIER AND NOYON—BIG GUNS ON BOTH SIDES BROUGHT UP AND VIOLENT DUELS NOW PROGRESS.

Today's official reports on the situation along the great battle front revealed conditions virtually unchanged. Yesterday's dispatch from Gen. Pershing in which it was noted that both sides were digging in between Montdidier and Noyon made it seem probable that the lull would continue in this sector at least, and apparently there is little more activity on the line north from Montdidier and along the British front.

Considerable increase in the violence of the artillery fire at some points is announced, which was to have been expected as the opposing armies were increasingly able to get their larger guns into position.

## DRIVE SLACKENS EVERYWHERE

The German drive is slackening everywhere before the desperate resistance of the Allied armies, but there are indications that the German High Command is concentrating great masses of troops in the region of Albert. Severe fighting is in progress toward Villers and Bretonneux.

The latest move of the Germans is believed to presage an attempt to work down toward Amiens by coming down the Valley of the Ancre and by attacking from the southwest.

The next phase of the battle, which is expected to be a German attack in force in this direction, will find large numbers of American troops in action, both acting as a separate army, under Gen. Pershing, and as units in the Franco-British forces.

There have been intense German attacks on a twenty-five mile front, from just south of the Somme to the tip of the greatest salient at Montdidier. Villages and woods changed hands many times, but the Allies always maintained the supremacy. British cavalry took part in the fighting and by a brilliant charge, such as was expected could never occur again under modern battle conditions, drove the enemy back.

The net changes in the line, however, were the slightest since the offensive began. Apparently the Germans are handicapped by their great losses and by their inability to bring up their heavy artillery because of the constantly increasing rain, which has turned the ground into a quagmire.

The enemy, too, is finding great difficulty in transport work, owing to the ceaseless activity of the British flyers and also to his own shortage of animals.

French and British troops advanced last night between the Somme and Demuin, it is announced officially by the Paris war office. Over most of the front between the Somme and the Oise the night was relatively calm. Heavy artillery fighting occurred at some points.

The war office statement says: "The night was relatively calm on the front between the Oise and the Somme. The artillery fighting became rather heavy along some parts of the battlefield."

"Franco-British troops made some progress during the night between the Somme and Demuin."

"In the region of the Colonne trench and at Ban de Sapt the French made two successful raids and took prisoners. At Chambrettes a German attack on small French posts was repulsed."

Near Hebuterne yesterday the British made a successful attack, capturing machine guns and prisoners, and a German counter attack was repulsed, the London war office announces.

## DEAD COVER BATTLEFIELD

The official statement follows: "In the course of the fighting yesterday between the Avre and the Luce rivers we captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns. A large number of German dead were found on the ground in this locality by us, and two counter attacks attempted by the enemy later in the day were broken up with heavy loss by our artillery. A German battery in action in this area was successfully engaged at short range and was silenced by our machine guns."

"A successful local enterprise carried out by us in the neighborhood of Hebuterne resulted in the capture of 73 prisoners and three machine guns. Many Germans were killed in this operation also and a hostile counter attack during the afternoon was completely repulsed."

"On the rest of the front successful raids in which we obtained several prisoners and killed a number of the enemy were carried out in the neighborhood of Acheville and Holleboke."

## AVALANCHE OF STEEL

The German attack along the Scarpe river on March 28 had as its objective the city of Arras and the formidable Vimy ridge. Careful plans were laid to carry out this ambition and the attack was supported by a heavy assault south and southwest of Arras, units of at least 11 German divisions being employed.

It may be seen, therefore, that the German plans were far reaching but the main result they achieved was to swell the already great total of their casualties.

At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th German artillery of all calibres opened a terrific bombardment against the British positions. It was obvious that the enemy intended to attack and at 6:45 o'clock the British gunners unleashed an avalanche of steel against every known place of assembly that the Germans might be using.

## HAD SIX DAYS RATIONS

Shortly after 7 o'clock the enemy advanced. He came forward slowly and deliberately in full marching order. Each infantryman carried rations for six days, two blankets and an extra pair of boots, indicating the attack was in deadly earnest. The company commanders were mounted and the infantry was followed by the artillery.

On the extreme north the storm center lay between Gavrelle and Oppy, the Germans pivoting on Oppy. The Germans lost terribly in the heavy fighting, which lasted all day, during which the British fell back to a line between Bailleul and Wilverval. The German attacks against these positions were futile. Elsewhere north of the river the British stood their ground and pushed forward slightly on Friday and Saturday.

South of the Scarpe the Germans were held up for a time by a division which had been engaged against them for the previous week.